

N. Italy to get \$200m aid
ROME, Sept. 17 (Agencies). — The Italian cabinet today allocated (nearly \$200 million) to aid the people of Friuli province which was devastated by earthquakes on May 6 and in the last few days.
A solidarity tax including supplementary annual axes on automobiles and on soccer bets, will be imposed to raise money for reconstruction.
The decision was taken at a three-hour emergency cabinet session in Rome after Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti had met members of a parliamentary delegation just back from a tour of the area.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جورن تايز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانكليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية « الراي »

Volume 1, Number 275 AMMAN, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1976 — RAMADAN 24, 1396 Price : 50 fils

First space shuttle assembled
PALMDALE, California, Sept. 17 (R). — The United States today rolled its first space shuttle off the production line — ushering in what officials called the age of the common man in space.
The space shuttle, as big as a jetliner, is to act like a truck, carrying equipment into orbit around the earth. It will then return to earth, land like an ordinary airliner and be fitted out again for another trip. The first shuttle will be launched by rocket from Cape Kennedy to begin its orbit about 500 km above the earth in 1979.

Palestinian youth shot dead after Israelis open fire in Jerusalem

OCUPIED JERUSALEM, Sept. 17 (Agencies). — Israeli police lay shot dead one Arab youth and wounded several others clashes following Friday prayers at the Al Aqsa Mosque the Old City of Jerusalem.
A police statement said two youths were taken to hospital and one died later of his injuries.
The unidentified dead man was from Hebron, in the Israeli occupied West Bank, and was aged 23. The other wounded Palestinian Arab, also from the West Bank, was said by hospital records to be out of danger. He had been hit in the chest.
Several arrests were made, the police said.
The latest clash occurred after about 20,000 Arabs gathered at the Al Aqsa Mosque courtyard after Friday prayers and several hundred of them began demonstrating against Israeli elements in the occupied territories and a number of Israeli soldiers of Arab land.
Israeli police armed with automatic rifles first used clubs and then tear gas to keep the demonstrators within the walls of the Old City. The shooting took place when the demonstrators approached one of the Old City gates and headed towards the main streets of the city. The Israelis fired into the air first, and then into the crowd.
Shops in the city were all closed, and public facilities were closed in protest against the nine-year-old Israeli occupation, Jewish settlements, land usurpation and the banning of Arabs living on their lands in some occupied areas.
Other West Bank cities, towns and villages witnessed similar strikes and demonstrations which resulted in the closing of all public facilities. Leaflets against the Israeli occupation and calling for the continuation of the general strike, were distributed throughout the West Bank.



HEADS FOR MEETING — Dr. Kissinger, surrounded by security guards in Pretoria, makes a brief stop at his Burgerspark Hotel headquarters before leaving for his first meeting Friday with Mr. John Vorster.

Bloody protest demonstrations mark Kissinger's arrival in S. Africa

PRETORIA, Sept. 17 (Agencies). — U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and South Africa's Prime Minister, John Vorster, began a weekend of crucial negotiation here today in a last desperate bid to resolve Southern Africa's problems peacefully. Dr. Kissinger arrived at Pretoria's Waterkloof airbase amid ultra-tight security earlier tonight to find tension between blacks and whites at its highest pitch since violent protest against white domination erupted three months ago.
Bloody demonstrations against apartheid flared in the Soweto township near Johannesburg and in black and mixed race townships around Cape Town.
At least 16 blacks were reported killed and more than 50 wounded as police opened fire on crowds of demonstrators in the two areas. The death toll since June now stands at more than 300.
In central Johannesburg, fire raged through a building in the city's commercial district, apparently started deliberately and serving as a reminder of the bloody race crisis. As fire engines wailed through city streets there was a new look of tension on the faces of the city's white population who had hitherto been protected from first-hand experience of the attacks on their society.
But the atmosphere was contrastingly relaxed at Waterkloof airbase as a smiling Dr. Kissinger stepped from the blue and gold Air Force Two to be greeted by white South African officials.
Some 50 American security men moved into position as the secretary arrived, backed by well-armed South African police, who guarded intersections along the 20 km route to Dr. Kissinger's hotel, the Burger's Park.
Talks began at Mr. Vorster's official residence, Libertas, on a hillside overlooking the South African administrative capital, soon afterwards.
The major part of their one-and-a-half-hour discussion consisted in Mr. Vorster relating his talks last Monday with Southern Africa's other white leader, Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith, informed sources said.
After the meeting the two delegations continued the discussion at dinner. With Dr. Kissinger we-

Key tripartite meeting raises Lebanese hopes of post-Franjieh peace

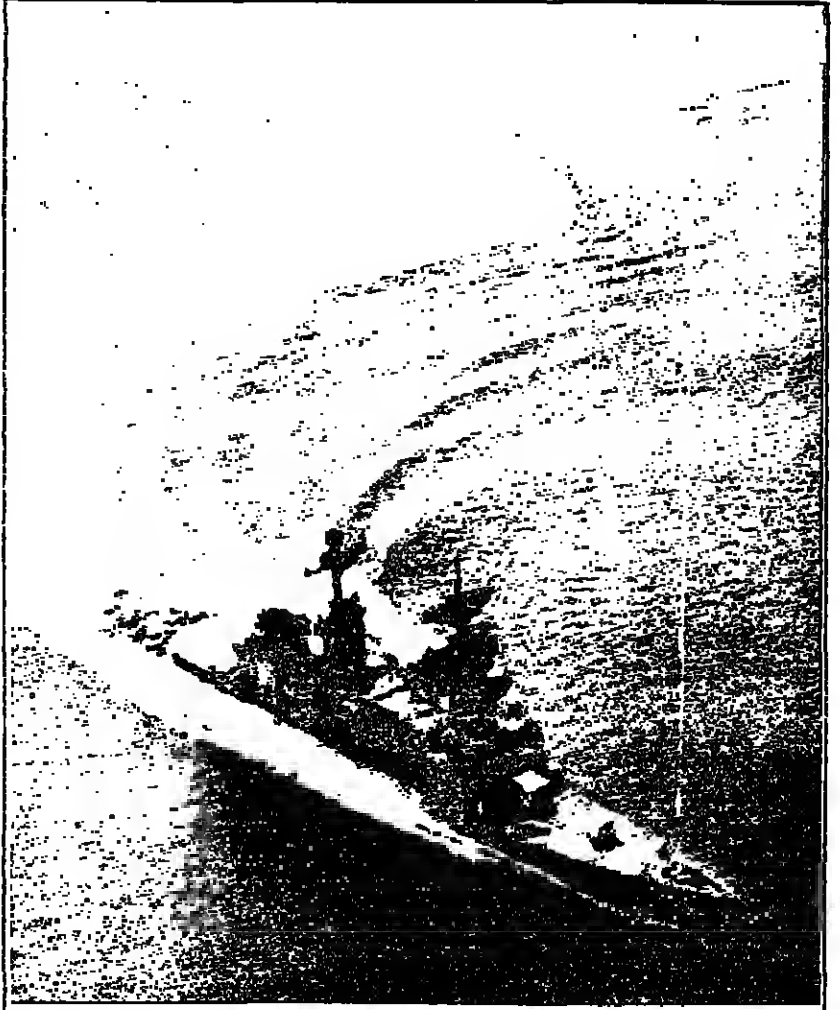
CHTOURA, Eastern Lebanon, Sept. 17 (R). — President-elect Elias Sarkis today met Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat in his first active search for peace in Lebanon's bitter civil war. An envoy of the Arab League, Dr. Hassan Sabri Al Kholi, who attended the five hours of talks, said afterwards that he was optimistic a way would be found out of the Lebanese crisis. He said the two men would meet again on Sunday after Mr. Sarkis returns from a visit to Syria and Egypt.
"Today's meeting was very important because of the rank of the participants and the calm and frank atmosphere," Dr. Al Kholi told reporters.
"I am sure that everyone will reach agreement... and that all will sign the final agreement as soon as possible."
The talks also included Syria's Defence Minister Gen. Najj Jamil, who was the first representative of the Syrian government Mr. Arafat has met for months.
During a break in the talks, Dr. Al Kholi told reporters that three points were under discussion. These were an immediate ceasefire throughout Lebanon, the ending of "armed manifestations" in public and application within a specific time of the 1969 Cairo agreement.
Those present at the talks had shown a desire to reach a practical solution, he added.
Dr. Al Kholi also said the final accord would include implementation of the July 29 agreement between Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation.
This called for a Lebanese-Syrian-Palestinian committee to tackle the crisis and restore normal relations between Damascus and the Palestinians, but it has not been carried out because of differences over who should represent Lebanon.
After the meeting Mr. Sarkis, who is due to take over as Lebanon's president next Thursday, left by helicopter with Gen. Jamil for Damascus, where he will spend the night before flying to Cairo Saturday morning.
The Chctoura meeting was planned, then postponed, several days ago. It was not until late last night that Syria announced it would be sending a comparatively low-level representative.
Palestinian sources in Beirut expressed disappointment today that Syria had not sent a higher-ranking delegate to meet Mr. Arafat and Mr. Sarkis. Informed sources said (Continued on page 6)

Eban: Allon plan makes Arabs recoil, Israelis bicker

TEL AVIV, Sept. 17 (R). — Former Foreign Minister Abba Eban said today that publication of the proposed Middle East peace plan by his successor Mr. Yigal Allon was unwise and unhelpful.
"The degree of Arab readiness to move towards total peace," Eban said, "is that it does not in any sense affect an Israeli government's bargaining position on any specific point or any particular territorial area," he said.
"I have never been very favourable to a presentation which put so much stress on the territorial aspects and so little relative stress on what is meant by the conception of peace," he said.
Mr. Eban said some members of the government had made it clear that Israel was ready for far-reaching territorial "concessions" in return for real peace.
"We should add that they would be such as would not involve continuation of Israeli jurisdiction over most of the one million Arabs.
"At this stage I would stop short there, and leave the detailed territorial discussion to a negotiating stage. Otherwise I am afraid we are simply discussing the territorial aspects with ourselves, and giving the Arabs a somewhat rigorous impression of the price that they would have to pay even if they were ready — and I am afraid they are not ready — for permanent peace," Mr. Eban said.
The spokesman for the Likud opposition bloc have said their bloc would call a special debate on the article in the Knesset during its current summer recess.

Sadat wins near-unanimous endorsement for second term

CAIRO, Sept. 17 (Agencies). — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat today won a near-unanimous endorsement in a national referendum on whether he should serve a second six-year term as head of state.
Declaring the results of yesterday's vote, Interior Minister Sayed Fahmy said more than 99.9 per cent of the votes backed Mr. Sadat, whose name was the only one on the ballot paper.
Only 5,605 people out of more than nine million voters said no.
Mr. Sadat, who will be formally sworn in next month, has had no serious rival for the presidency. He lacks the public appeal of his predecessor, Gamal Abdel Nasser, but his position has not been publicly challenged in recent years.
While an overwhelming vote in favour of Mr. Sadat was a foregone conclusion, the scope of his victory — in which he matched the record of former President Abdel Nasser — has buttressed his position at the time when he is seeking to step up Egypt's role in the quest for peace in Lebanon.
Lebanese leaders have been passing through Egypt in the past week, although whether their talks with Egyptian leaders and with each other have achieved anything has not been disclosed.
A diplomatic success in the Lebanese affair at the start of his second mandate would restore Egypt's prestige in the Arab World. Up to now the Lebanese protagonists had turned to Damascus.
Much of the support for Mr. Sadat in Egypt stems from the 1973 Middle East war when Egyptian troops crossed the Suez Canal and pushed Israeli forces back. He then helped steer Egypt towards the interim accords with Israel which returned to Egypt at least part of Israeli-occupied territory, led to the reopening of the Suez Canal after a seven-year closure, and gave the country a widely-welcomed breathing space.
His most serious problem is the economy, and many foreign observers think that Mr. Sadat's pre-eminent position may be challenged if the economy remains in its present parlous state.



Biggest crowds in history observe last rites for Mao

Peking, Sept. 17 (R). — The state funeral of Chairman Mao Zedong ended today in Peking's Tiananmen Square after an estimated 350,000 people had filed his body.
Tomorrow, about one million people are expected to throng to the ancient Forbidden City for a mass rally — the finale to days of grieving for the father of modern China.
There was no confirmation that Mao would be cremated like other Chinese communist leaders, but speculation that his body would be preserved in a shrine.
Before the rally begins virtually the entire nation of 800 million stands in silence for three minutes. Foreigners will not be invited to the rally but its scale became apparent today.
Along the main Avenue of Eternal Tranquility, loudspeakers were strung out for more than three miles, water fountains were laid out every 100 yards for more than a mile and numerous temporary toilets and medical posts were set up.
It would be a surprise if anyone other than Premier Hua Guofeng delivers the address. With Mao's passing on Sept. 9, he became the most senior party and state figure.
He has headed the mourning for Mao and the massive publicity he has received in the past eight days has added to his authority, analysts say.
Most embassies have told their staff to stay off the streets and guests at the main Peking hotel have been instructed they cannot leave or enter the building between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.
No foreigners will be allowed within half a mile of Tiananmen Square to observe the most poignant moment in the 27 years of communist China.

See related stories p. 4
"It will be one of the biggest crowds to history," one Chinese predicted.
The focus of the televised rally will be a specially-erected review stand at the gate of the Forbidden City from where one of China's leaders is expected to deliver an eulogy.
President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Dr. Kaunda, who met Dr. Kissinger earlier this week, have warned that talks here may give new international stature to

FEISTY LADY — Like a ski racer, the new American destroyer Hewitt shows off her manoeuvring ability in recent U.S. Navy acceptance trials. She is the fourth of 10 advanced multi-mission Spruance class destroyers currently under construction in Mississippi. The ship displaces 7,800 tonnes, and is 563 feet long. (AP wirephoto).

President of Yarmuk University interviewed

Jordan's second university is environmentally-conscious

By Lina Gress

Special to the Jordan Times

"The most important factor in any development is the human element," said Dr. Adnan Badran, the President of Yarmuk University, Jordan's newly-established higher education institute in the northern part of the country, on the main gateway to Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Europe.

In his firm belief that Jordan requires highly qualified manpower specialised in science and technology to meet the needs of a developing nation, Dr. Badran outlined the reasons that prompted the emergence of Yarmuk University, which gives Jordan its second university.

To enable the constantly increasing number of high-school graduates, which is expected to climb up to 60,000 within ten years, to receive higher education, a second university in Jordan becomes a necessity: since presently the Jordan University can only accommodate 2500 students a year which is only 10 per cent of the total number of high-school graduates, while the remaining 90 per cent are deprived of higher education.

The master plan for Yarmuk University, the president explained, calls for a capacity of 20,000 students comprising a majority of Jordanians and a certain percentage of Arab students; while the percentage allocated to non-Arab foreign students will be determined annually by a body to be called University Council Resolution.

A second university in Jordan, Dr. Badran emphasised, would narrow the gap and keep the balance between the 45,000 students receiving higher learning in Jordan; since the target to be achieved by any country is to have at least 50 per cent of its students study at universities in their homeland.

Furthermore, education abroad is becoming very expensive and beyond the means of most of the students; not mentioning the drain on Jordanian money resulting from meeting the expenses of students in foreign countries, which would have a negative effect on the economy of Jordan.

Interaction with the environment will also be one of the functions of the Yarmuk University. "Planting a university in the north of Jordan means that the region will enter a new era of social and economic development," Dr. Badran stressed.

The university's president added that judging from the experience of other countries: the development of an area, in addition to advancement in technology, has always been accelerated by the establishment of a new university.

UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM

Dr. Badran explained that the academic skeleton of Yarmuk University is unique. A diversified type of education, tailored to the needs of the Jordanian society and the country, as well as the surrounding Arab countries, has been devised after scrutinising the curricula of 33 of the best-known universities in the world, mainly in the United States, in order to give Yarmuk University its new modern outlook.

Yarmuk University will have four faculties: Arts and Sciences, Medical Sciences, Engineering, Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine.

Under the canopy of these four faculties, all types of specialisations are provided within a departmental system, thus having the department as the basic unit of the university, Dr. Badran said.

The Arts and Sciences faculty comprises 17 departments: sciences of chemistry, maths, biological studies, geology and earth sciences; Education: Arabic; English; Fine Arts; Physical Education; Law; Economics and Administrative Studies; Business Administration and Humanities.

While the Faculty of Engineering offers: Civil; Mechanical; Architectural; Electrical; Chemical; Industrial; Geophysical; Mining as well as Nuclear Engineering.

Within the Medical Sciences, the university's master plan includes a School of Medicine and a Training Hospital with 500 beds; a School of Pharmacy, Dentistry, Nursing and Public Health.

The Faculty of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine provides specialisations in Nutrition and Home Economics (Human Ecology), and Food Technology.

All by-laws and regulations have been completed. The credit hour system will be applied and the academic year will be divided into semesters, Dr. Badran stated.

In addition, Yarmuk University will have special centres and institutes in applied research to provide manpower in some technical



Dr. Adnan Badran

areas needed by the public or private sector in solving some endemic problems in Jordan.

"Yarmuk will have a centralised system of legislation and a decentralised system of execution," the president asserted. With its four faculty deans and thirty departmental heads, it is expected that Yarmuk will not be hampered by complicated routine, but will be free to operate in a decentralised way.

The curriculum should encourage students to do independent research and outside reading as well as participate in campus activities, the university's president thought.

YARMUK CAMPUS

With the aim of offering students the best of facilities, Dr. Badran gave a clear picture of the envisaged long-term projects.

The Yarmuk campus will have a well-furnished library, civic and cultural centres as well as a com-

plete sports city with a stadium, a gymnasium and a swimming pool.

The master plan of the university has been submitted, in its final form, by 15 consulting engineering firms which have been selected from among 172 bidders.

All technical specifications including topography and soil testing, hydrological surveys and meteorological data have been completed.

Construction on the prospected site of 10,000 dunums located on the Damascus Road between Naim and Ramtha, in the mid north, will start in 1977.

However, the fully-fledged university with all facilities and general student utilities will be completed over a period of eight years.

TEMPORARY CAMPUS

Meanwhile, a temporary campus of 70 dunums in Irbid will serve for three years starting Oct. 1976.

On the present, temporary, campus which is considered to be adequate for the immediate needs of the university, Dr. Badran said that it has four buildings: a school of arts and sciences; a cafeteria; a library and the administration; this in addition to a medical clinic, maintenance unit, a stadium, tennis courts and other sports facilities.

For the faculty, wishing to reside on campus, thirty pre-fabricated and furnished houses are available for use.

PRESENT FIELD OF STUDY

This October, Dr. Badran proudly said, Yarmuk will accept between 600 to 700 students in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. The Bachelor of Arts or Science

degree could be obtained in Arabic or English and literature, education and social sciences.

One of the by-laws of a graduate study programme, Yarmuk will have a graduate student in A. This is made possible by the presence of the very distinguished Professor Mahmoud Al-Faraj from the American University of Beirut. Further, the Yarmuk University is also a vital element of the educational stage," Dr. Badran further stated.

"We have surmounted obstacle, by recruiting a teaching staff."

"We have employed members, of whom 70 per cent are Jordanians. The administrative skeleton is in process of being completed, however, the key members have been occupied."

"At Yarmuk, we will have quality, and the ratio members-to-students will be more than 1:10; and 1:1 for the administrative staff, while the ratio students-to-faculty members will be 2:1."

In conclusion, the president said: "Yarmuk is a completely independent university. Every innovative measure could enhance the study curriculum and help students contribute in manpower development plans."

"The experience of universities in Jordan and abroad guided our path and avoided possible pitfalls."

Evasion time

Very much on schedule, the Israelis have started their annual diplomatic offensive to coincide with the opening of the United Nations General Assembly session, which starts in New York on the 28th of this month. The traditional pattern is as follows: several prominent Israelis, both in and outside the government, come forth with a variety of pleasant sounding statements about how Israel wishes to live in peace with its Arab neighbours, and some of these rhetorical broadsides come complete with maps and proposals about Israeli withdrawals from some occupied Arab lands. At the same time, the Zionist sympathy machinery starts cranking out dire warnings about Israel's defence requirements, and other sectors of the Israeli public misinformation network perform their deeds by stressing the chaos that persists throughout the Arab World. The coordinated aim of this approach is to have the world believe that Israel wishes nothing more than to make peace with the Arabs, that the Arabs do not want peace, that until peace can be achieved Israel must protect itself from the hostile Arabs that surround it, and that, in any case, the Arabs are too busy killing each other to have even the ability, let alone the will, to make positive progress in peace moves with Israel.

One of the recent themes of Israel has been the disunity in the Arab World, and it has been particularly chic to point out that, because of the lessons of Lebanon, it is really quite impossible to picture a unified Christian-Moslem-Jewish state in all of Palestine.

The Israelis are talking about the same thing they've been talking about for years — incorporating the Palestinian people into a joint Jordanian-Palestinian state, and spreading whatever Palestinians are left over throughout other Arab states. Mr. Yigal Allon's article just published in Foreign Affairs magazine pretends to offer a new plan for peace based on Israel's maintaining control over substantial portions of the West Bank, but having other portions returned to the Arabs to be part of some undefined "Jordanian-Palestinian entity."

This is the same nonsensical proposal that Mr. Allon has been repeating for the past five years, and it stands no more a chance of being accepted today than it ever had in the past, because it does not come to grips with the essential element of conflict in Palestine.

That element is dramatised by the renewed Arab protests in the occupied West Bank this week, and Friday's incident in Jerusalem where Israeli soldiers had to open fire on and injure Palestinian Arabs who were part of a spontaneous anti-Israeli demonstration. This is the crux of the conflict — Israeli occupation of Palestinian lands. It was the conflict in 1947 and it remains the conflict today. For Mr. Allon to talk about his withdrawals from some parts of the West Bank and Gaza is more an exercise in futility and wishful thinking than a viable option for peace. Real and lasting peace in Palestine will only come when Mr. Allon recognises the sins of his people and the indelible fact of Palestinian national rights within Palestine itself. And for the Israelis to dwell upon the chaos and the fighting within the Arab World is equally evasive. The fact that Arabs fight each other does not negate the fact of Zionist immorality in Palestine.

It is the normal Israeli practice to seek to camouflage all these things before the General Assembly meets in New York every September, because Israel knows it will be in for a rough time at the U.N. when the assembled representatives of the world's nations routinely discuss the conflict in the Middle East. The Israeli approach to this process today is the same as always: it shall seek to shift the focus of attention from the central Palestinian-Zionist clash to peripheral issues of no direct importance to the principal conflict in the Middle East, one which is best illustrated by the Israeli soldiers who have to open fire with their guns on Palestinian children in Jerusalem. That's where the conflict is, and that's where the solution must be found.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

With the outbreak of a fresh wave of protests and demonstrations in the occupied West Bank, and on the eve of the meeting of the U.N. General Assembly, the three local papers devoted their editorials to the Arab struggle against racist-Zionist Israelis.

Al-Dustour points out that the struggle led by Arab Palestinians in the occupied territories is a lesson given to the Arab nation for which the Palestinians deserve deep respect and loyalty. They have proved — despite social, political and psychological pressure and harassment — that they are stronger than the Zionist plans for containing them and absorbing their capabilities within the occupied cauldron.

The question, Al-Dustour asks, is what has the Arab nation prepared to help our oppressed people there? Can the Arab nation elevate itself above all trivial issues to brace itself for the strategic concern of facing up to the enemy effectively?

Al-Sha'b takes up the same issue from a different angle. The paper refers back to the Koenig memorandum submitted to the Israeli government as a working paper to deal with what it called "the projected danger of Arabs outnumbering Israelis in Galilee." There are two ways to deal with this "problem": Either by causing

the Arabs by every possible means to emigrate and/or by killing them off.

The paper says that the publication of this memorandum is obviously a call on the Zionists to commit all sorts of atrocities against the Arabs.

The paper concludes that the acceptance by Rabin's Government of this memorandum drops "the last mask off the Zionist-racist face of Israel," making a mockery of its attempts to introduce itself to the world as the civilised state of the area.

The paper calls on Arab diplomatic missions abroad and on the press media to explain these facts to international bodies and organisations. It also calls on the Arabs to extend every possible help to our struggling people to enable them to continue their revolt against the Zionists.

Al-Rai is more specific in tackling Allon's report, published in the Foreign Affairs Magazine of New York. The report proposes Israeli withdrawal from Arab territory and the creation of demilitarised zones on the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The paper says that Allon's proposals are not new. They echo his erstwhile project suggesting the establishment of a belt of settlements along the Jordan River and on "locations strategically necessary for Israel's security."

It is very clear that these are not peace proposals. There is a clear-cut difference between talking about peace and working for it, the paper judges.

Al-Rai concludes that such "peace proposals" are meant to: — Fruitlessly engage the time of the U.N. General Assembly.

— Create fresh contradictions within the Arab camp in the forthcoming U.N. debate on the Palestine problem.

— Attempt to use the U.S. presidential elections by closing the door completely in the face of the Rogers' plan of 1970 and thwarting, with U.S. help, any new U.N. resolution in favour of the Arab cause.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar	331.0	333.0
U.K. sterling	574.0	580.0
French franc	67.6	67.9
Swiss franc	134.1	134.5
German mark	133.0	133.4
Iraqi dinar	95.3	96.5
Syrian pound	81.1	81.4
Egyptian pound	460.0	475.0
Lebanese pound	102.4	103.0
A.E.E. dirham	83.5	84.0

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Television

Channel 3 & 6:	9.30	Reportage
5.00	Quran	
5.05	Religious talk	
5.25	Cartoons	
5.50	Ramadan riddle	
6.30	Arabic series	
8.00	News in Arabic	
Channel 3:		
7.30	Survival	
8.30	Arabic series	
Channel 6:		
7.30	News in Hebrew	
7.45	Varieties	
8.30	Special programme	
9.10	Variety show	
10.00	News in English	
10.15	Movie of the week	
	(On both channels)	

Amman Airport

Departures:	Arrivals:
6.50	Aqaba
8.00	Treef, Jeddah (SAA)
9.30	Damascus, Aleppo
10.00	Cairo
10.15	Kuwait (KAC)
11.00	Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam
11.00	Frankfurt, Copenhagen
12.00	London
12.30	Paris
13.30	Jeddah (SAA)
18.00	Abu Dhabi, Dubai
19.00	Cairo
8.20	Muscat, Doha
8.30	Bangkok, Abu Dhabi
8.30	Aqaba
8.40	Kuwait
8.45	Karachi, Dubai
8.50	Tehran
9.25	Bahran, Baghdad
9.30	Kuwait (KAC)
11.35	Dhahran, Riyadh (SAA)
15.00	Aleppo, Damascus
16.45	Cairo
17.25	Frankfurt
19.50	London (BA)

Market Prices

Apples (double red): 120—160	
Apples (golden): 100—130	
Apples (stark): 120—150	
Apples (local): 90—120	
Bell pepper: 80—120	
Bananas: 170—200	
Cauliflower: 120—150	
Cabbages: 90—120	
Cucumbers (small): 120—140	
Cucumbers (large): 50—80	
Radish: 60	
Eggplant (small): 20—35	
Eggplant (large): 25—40	
Figs: 60—100	
Green beans: 120—180	
Garlic (dry, large): 250—340	
Grapes (green): 100—140	
Grapes (black): 120—150	
Hot pepper: 120—160	
Lemon (green): 100—140	
Lemon (yellow): 100—140	
Marrow (small): 70—100	
Marrow (regular): 50—70	
Muskmelon: 60—100	
Onions (dry, imp.): 80—110	
Onions (white): 40—65	
Okra (red): 100—150	
Okra (green): 150—200	
String beans: 120—180	
Potatoes (local): 90—120	
Parsley: 30	
Pomegranates: 40—80	
Pears (large): 200—280	
Tomatoes: 40—70	
Wild cucumbers: 70—110	
Water melon (small): 30	
Water melon (large): 90	

Radio

(On 856 KHZ)	
7.00	Breakfast show
7.30	News bulletin
7.40	Newsreel
8.00	Sign off
12.00	Pop session (Part 1)
1.00	News summary
1.03	Pop session (Part 2)
2.00	News bulletin
2.15	Radio magazine
2.30	Doctor at large
3.00	Concert hour
4.00	Old favourites
4.30	Easy listening
5.00	Special feature
5.20	Pop session (Part 3)
6.00	News summary
6.03	Listener's choice
6.30	Pop music U.S.A.
7.00	News bulletin
7.10	Newsreel
7.30	Sign off

Emergencies

Doctors:	
Dr. Jameel Maakah: (334)	
Dr. Naef Khadra: (4447)	
Pharmacies:	
Jacob: (44945)	
Isa'af: (30210)	
Ujjah: (72068)	
Taxis:	
Neel: (44433)	
Jerusalem: (39655)	
Ahram: (63911)	

كلنا من الاصل

Congress criticises proposed U.S.-Iran arms deal

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (R) — The Ford administration yesterday defended its proposed sale of 160 sophisticated F-16 jet fighters to Iran, but met serious criticism from the House of Representatives.

Under-Secretary of State Philip Habib said the administration had received the proposed sales comment: "They are not actions of a travelling salesman. They are instead the studied moves of a nation interested in its own welfare and in supporting an ally who adds to that welfare."

The Iranian deal is the largest series of proposed U.S. sales in nearly six billion dollars. Deals will go through automatically unless vetoed by Congress.

Position has emerged, however, both the Senate and the House of Representatives, particularly the Iranian F-16 deal and sales to sell Saudi Arabia hulls of sophisticated missiles.

subcommittee's chairman, opened the hearing by rebuking the administration for not providing enough information about the proposed sales.

He said he was seriously considering recommending that most of the sales be rejected until more information was provided.

The former vice-president said the planned \$ 3.8 billion deal on the F-16 raised serious questions about the role of arms sales in U.S. foreign policy in the Gulf area.

"Somewhere along the line, there has to be some understanding about just how much is going to be sold in this area," he declared.

Senator Humphrey and staff members of the subcommittee questioned the effect of Iran's purchases on the price of oil, its ability to use the sophisticated equipment without heavy U.S. involvement, and the effect on the Gulf area's military balance.

Mr. Habib called Iran and Saudi

Arabia "the two pillars of our policy in the Gulf."

He said Iran was an outstanding example of a major ally able and willing to stand on its own feet, pay its own way, and use its influence in a highly responsible manner.

He said U.S. personnel in Iran were kept out of potentially dangerous areas and would not be part of any hostilities.

Deputy Defence Secretary Robert Elsworth told the subcommittee the F-16 sale would not have a destabilising effect in the Gulf region.

About 1,000 contractor personnel and four U.S. government officials could be required to support the F-16 programme in Iran for a period of two to four years, he added.

He said the aircraft would have basically the same capabilities as those being supplied the U.S. air force but would be minus certain equipment and would not be able to carry nuclear weapons.

"Al Musaher": Ramadan's mystic late-nighter



"Al Musaher" drumming and chanting his way through Ramadan.

By Irene Ramadan
Special to the Jordan Times
One could call him the Mystic Late-Nighter, the poetic voice that invokes in cadence the fast of Ramadan.

This character is the "Musaher", the devout man who roves the streets in the darkness of the night with his tabla, drumming and singing to wake up fasters before dawn.

The "Musaher" is part of the popular tradition. He remains, all over the Arab world, faithful to his nightly rendez-vous during the month of Ramadan. In a way, he is charged with making sure that devout Moslems wake up to partake of the last meal ("Al Suhur") before "the white thread is distinguishable from the black thread", i.e., before dawn breaks.

So the "Musaher" scours his allotted area, drumming and intoning in a loud voice to wake people up. While roving the streets he chants, saying:

Say there is no god but God,
O fasters.
Remember God,
Ye servants of God.

The sacred words of the Prophet ("Al Hadith") counsel: "Have a Suhur, the Suhur is a blessing."

In fact, the Suhur is a light meal taken before dawn breaks which helps the faster endure his fast for the whole of the following day. Essentially, it is composed of tea, yogurt, cheese, dates, melon, and grapes.

Ramadan's fast is divided into three religious periods. At the beginning comes Mercy, half way through the month is Forgiveness and the month's last period is Purification.

He who fasts Ramadan keeps his soul free of evil and vice, and he keeps his tongue free of slander.

To achieve their aim of fasting, those who fast are also supposed to give "Fatrah" (alms given to the poor at the end of the holy month).

In the Moslem religion the fast of Ramadan is considered a spiritual discipline of the soul and body. And when the "Musaher" chants and drums, echoing in the streets and alleyways, he conjures up all these traditions and beliefs that are associated with the holy month of fasting.

Sometimes the "Musaher" takes up his mission alone, sometimes he takes a friend along. But the mission itself is always handed down from father to son.

At the end of Ramadan, during the first three days of the month of Shawwal (designated the "Eid Al Fitr", or "Eid Al Saghir", in contradistinction to "Eid Al Kabir", which falls 70 days later) people express their thanks to the "Musaher" by presenting him with money and gifts as he walks his last tour.

The tradition of the "Musaher" is so deep in the heart of popular culture that all the modern watches and alarm clocks cannot overshadow his role.

On the last day of Ramadan, children would crowd about him, making a colourful atmosphere with the small lanterns they carry, and they slog all over the streets:

Give us your roses
That the Prophet may visit
your houses.
Flowers, candies and sweets
then make their way from each house and go, through the children, to the needy.

South Africa may announce desegregation of sports soon

PORT OF SPAIN, Sept. 17 (AFP). The African government is preparing to announce the total desegregation of sport in the next days, after the visit here by African Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, according to National Party sources here.

sources, at the Transvaal Congress of the National Party, said the move would be the way for an end to apartheid in South African sport, possibly leading to the country's re-admission to the international sporting community.

The decision was taken in secret by Nationalist Party congresses held within the past week at Port Elizabeth and Bloemfontein, both chaired by Prime Minister John Vorster, they added.

According to the sources, it would be made public at the fourth and final provincial congress of the ruling party next week in Port Elizabeth.

They described the formula decided on by the party as empirical, consisting of total liberalisation unaccompanied by restrictions in any direction.

It was regarded as a compromise that did not force Mr. Vorster's government to abandon the apartheid doctrine it inherited from its predecessors, while at the same time removing its substance at least as far as sport was concerned.

Every sporting organisation will thus be allowed to choose its own path towards multiracialism if it wishes, and the government will pose no objections.

The relaxation over the past four years of apartheid regulations in sport, prompted by Sports Minister Piet Koornhof, has so far only affected certain sports, such as rugby, soccer, athletics, boxing, cricket and cycling, and these only in international competitions.

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Mao's life: Variations on the theme of Chinese peasantry

HONG KONG (CSM). — Mao Tse-tung, one of a handful of historic figures of the 20th century, built a powerful army out of a backward peasantry and a unified state out of a vast country that was long divided by civil war.

The revolutionary strategy and tactics of guerrilla warfare that Mao developed gained adherents all over the world.

Under his leadership, China regained the self-respect that it had lost through concessions to foreign powers. The extreme poverty of the old China was eliminated, and a growing number of non-communist experts began to see at least some aspects of the Chinese experience under Mao as relevant to the needs of other developing countries.

While no great innovator as a theoretician, Mao demonstrated a remarkable genius for converting Marxist principles into terms that appealed to large numbers of Chinese. Departing from the Soviet model, he made the Chinese peasants, rather than the urban factory workers, the backbone of his revolution.

No other leader has ever wielded so much power over so many people, and few have been so honoured by their countrymen as he was. The "Thought of Mao Tse-tung" was said to be capable of solving all problems. His glory was compared with that of the sun.

A historical tradition of emper-

ror worship made the cult of Mao's personality more acceptable to the Chinese than anything similar would have been to western people. Mao himself used it to promote national unity and to overcome his political and bureaucratic adversaries. His enemies used his name as a cover for their manoeuvres.

But in the early 1970s, he acknowledged that the glorification of his personality had been overdone and issued instructions that it be de-emphasised.

This revolutionary, who ruled over one-quarter of the world's population, believed that mass mobilisation, ideological purity, and constant upheaval, or "permanent revolution," rather than technical competence, were the keys to the modernisation of China. He feared the emergence of a new elite, a bureaucracy that would set itself apart from the mass of the people.

Much more than Lenin had been, Mao was prepared to involve the ordinary people in the political process and bring them into action against the administrators and organisation men in order to check abuses of authority.

His faith in mass mobilisation led to the over-ambitious target and economic setbacks of the Great Leap Forward in the late 1950s. His belief in repeated class-struggle movements and bringing officials and party leaders to account led to the chaos and excesses of

the Great Cultural Revolution of 1966-69.

His calling forth of the Red Guard movement had a shattering impact beyond anything he himself could have imagined. The resulting economic dislocations were severe.

But a number of scholars are convinced that upheavals such as these did have the desired effect of minimising bureaucracy destroying traditions that stood in the way of modernisation.

In foreign policy, it was Mao who resolved that the Soviet Union rather than the United States posed the greatest danger to China. It was he, according to the late Premier Chou En-lai, who decided that United States table-tennis team should be invited to China in April, 1971, thus ushering in "ping pong diplomacy" and rapprochement with the United States.

The beginnings of this man who held so much power and brought so much change to China were humble. Mao Tse-tung was born Dec. 26, 1893, in a village in Hunan, a province famous for its red peppers, secret societies, and revolutionaries. He started working in the fields at the age of five.

His father was a stern, industrious farmer who had only two years of formal education; his mother a devout Buddhist and, like the vast majority of Chinese at the time, illiterate.

Young Mao argued frequently with his father, who wanted him

to stay on the farm. Defying his father, Mao continued his studies and omnivorous reading.

At Peking University, where he worked at menial tasks as an assistant librarian, Mao came under the influence of Chen Tu-hsiu, who was later to become one of the principal founders of the Chinese Communist Party.

Like so many other young intellectuals of the time, Mao was deeply distressed by China's weaknesses and its subservience to foreign powers. He was caught up in a wave of nationalistic feeling against Japan caused by the concessions that the Japanese forced on China.

In Hunan, Mao organised demonstrations against the pro-Japanese policies of the government in Peking and wrote articles proclaiming that what China needed was science, democracy, and an end to the traditional restraints placed by society on the liberty of the individual. By 1919, he had read translations of the basic Marxist writings and had accepted the Marxist interpretation of history.

In July, 1921, Mao was among those who gathered in Shanghai to establish the Chinese Communist Party. For a brief period, he became a labour organiser and helped lead a series of strikes among Hunan miners and railway workers.

At a time when many Chinese communist leaders showed nothing but disdain for the peasantry, Mao

by 1925 was stressing the need for land reform and the view that the poorest of the peasants should become the vanguard of the revolution.

Chiang Kai-shek's massacre in April, 1927, of the workers and communist leaders who had taken over Shanghai ended a period of cooperation between the nationalist Chinese and communists and led to civil war.

As Chiang Kai-shek took his anti communist suppression campaign to the countryside, Mao led an abortive uprising in Hunan. The failure of the uprising and Mao's unorthodox tactics earned him dismissal from the Communist Party Politburo.

With the survivors of the Hunan battles, Mao established a base on the Hunan-Kiangsi border and built the small guerrilla force that eventually grew into a powerful army.

When the nationalists finally succeeded in closing in on Mao, he set out, in 1934, on the now legendary Long March across the vastness of China. From among the survivors of that ordeal Mao built a leadership group that went on to win victory and rule a new China.

Mao's personal losses were great. A brother was killed in a battle with nationalist troops. His second wife and another brother were executed. A son was killed in the Korean war.

Many unknown factors will determine what's next for China

WASHINGTON (CSM). — Analysts both in and out of the U.S. government are busily seeking clues to help them answer the question: What next for China now that Chairman Mao Tse-tung has left the scene?

While they ponder the question, these signs of change—even of instability—were cropping up in China:

—Some refugees from south China tell factory slowdowns and lower work discipline, while militia patrols have increased in Peking the capital, at night.

—Travellers from central China say a band of bank robbers who have long eluded police are being regarded almost as heroes, much as bandits have been in folk tales from China's past.

—Newspapers and magazines are denouncing as superstition the old folk belief that earthquakes—China has been rocked by several recently—foretell the end of an emperor's rule.

Analysts warn that such signs of instability should not be exaggerated because China is a vast country where local conditions often vary, so that it is hard to generalise from specific reports. But with Chairman Mao's activities as a leader now lost, analysts of Chinese politics see significance in the following:

—Depletion of the upper ranks of civilian and military leaders by death, retirement and disgrace, with no sign yet that a major Communist Party conference will be called to fill these vacancies.

Some analysts think that the delay indicates disagreement over the future direction of the three-part party, military and government coalition of so-called radicals and moderates.

—Continued strong standing for the so-called Shanghai radicals and their supporters. Rising to prominence during the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s, this group includes, among others, Chairman Mao's wife, Ching, and Vice-Premier Chang Chun-chiao, a long-time army man with a past pro-Soviet orientation. Mr. Chang is seen as being increasingly important after the death of Chairman Mao, but some analysts note that his flexibility in issues may make the label "radical" increasingly misleading.

The passing of late Prime Minister Chou En-lai is thought to have weakened the moderates, who stress technology and orderly development than strict equality and ideological appeals. Younger bureaucrats and some other youths, frustrated by what they see as growing conservatism since the Cultural Revolution, may support the radicals, one analyst suggests.

But in the long run, without Chairman Mao's authority behind them—and having to face many enemies made during the Cultural Revolution—the radicals may face great obstacles, several analysts say.

—A new generation of leaders still largely middle-aged or older, only a few of whom have experience in foreign affairs or have travelled widely outside China.

The influence of the Communist Party is thought to have increased and that of the military declined since 1971 after an unsuccessful coup attempt by the defense minister Lin Biao and the reassignment of eight regional military commanders three years later. But the influence of the military still bears watching, according to analysts because its leaders continue to be represented high in Communist Party circles.

These analysts paint a picture of great Chinese unpredictability on such questions as whether China will rapidly develop its offshore oil potential to oil finance trade (and thus political influence) with other Asian countries, Europe and the U.S., while importing new technology—or whether it will invoke a spirit of self-reliance to build up a country insulated from abroad.

Other such questions are whether China will continue to develop the countryside with decentralised collective effort and ideological exhortation—or whether there will be a partial swing back toward the Soviet style of wage incentives, faster agricultural mechanisation and more centralised industrialisation. Also, whether Chairman Mao's successors will continue his periodic campaigns against traditional Chinese deference toward the teacher, the bureaucrat and the professional who do not "work with their hands"—or whether China's development will require the cooling of revolutionary spirit, which has been Mao Tse-tung's hallmark for more than 50 years.

re they discourage investment ability." U.S. Department of Defense officials say they feel it is important that Micronesia remain under the U.S. defense umbrella, both to deny the island to other forces and to retain U.S. access. But they say their own requirements on Palau are not urgent, nor do they have any connection whatever with the possible construction of a superport.

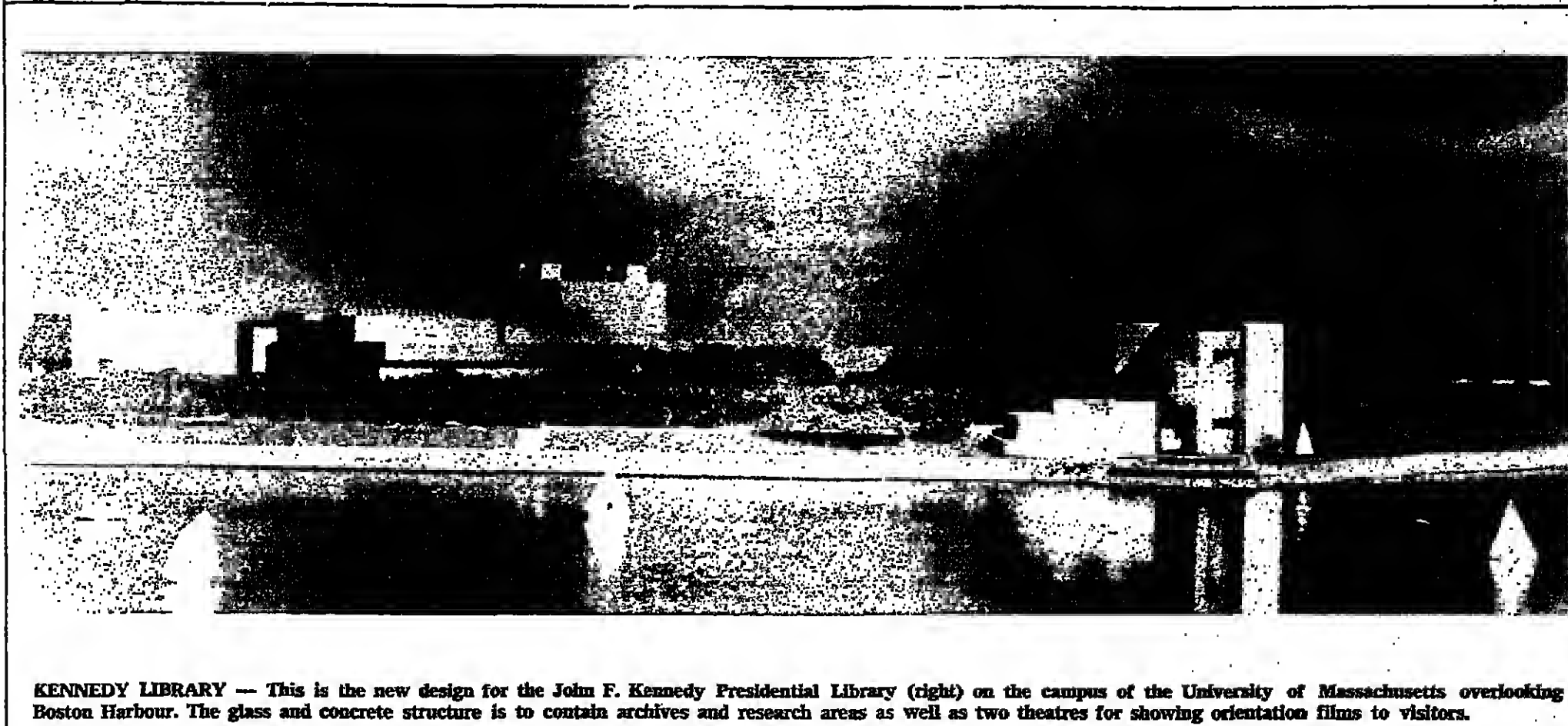
Other Washington officials remain convinced that there is strong U.S. military interest, especially on the part of the navy, in the proposed superport. Adding to these suspicions are the murky interventions of a Robert Weich, an American who visited Palau in the company of high commissioner of the trust territory and who said he was an adviser to the U.S. Navy.

According to U.S. officials familiar with the Palauan leaders, Palauans recognise that full independence would lift the U.S. security umbrella and end their ties for a superport with its accompanying riches.

These officials say that the present Palauan aim, therefore, some form of association with U.S., but separate from the rest of Micronesia so that the Palauans would not have to share their newfound wealth with their poorer and more populous island neighbours.

This position was visible during hearings here in July before the U.N. Trusteeship Council. Officially, the U.S. favours continuing unity for Micronesia (with the exception of the Marianas) and is negotiating a new "compact of free association" toward this end.

But the Palauan people have before them far more than just a choice between various forms of association with the United States. Their whole way of life, for better or for worse, is caught up in decisions they or their leaders will make over the next few months and years.



KENNEDY LIBRARY — This is the new design for the John F. Kennedy Presidential Library (right) on the campus of the University of Massachusetts overlooking Boston Harbour. The glass and concrete structure is to contain archives and research areas as well as two theatres for showing orientation films to visitors.

UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK (CSM). — At the reefs of northern Palau is a classic head-on clash between industrial development and pristine peace; between the energy needs of manufacturing giants such as Japan and the simple culture of most of Palau's 14,000 inhabitants; between the pollution of modern machinery and an ancient environment.

A letter from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Associate Administrator, Fitzhugh Green, while not actively vetoing a proposed superport, summed up environmentalists' anxieties.

Last fall Mr. Green wrote to Charles Schmitz, U.S. deputy representative on Micronesia status talks: "This agency can imagine few situations more rife with the dangers of serious and irreparable environmental harm than the construction and operation of a major oil trans-shipment facility on Palau."

There are also far-reaching military and strategic implications. Not only would Japan's energy lifeline become tied to Palau, presumably under the American defense umbrella, but also the U.S. Department of Defense has long made known its own requests for separate port facilities on Palau, a storage area, and access to 30,000 acres for guerrilla warfare training.

Palau is the westernmost group of islands in the United Nations Trust Territory of Micronesia. Since American troops captured the Pacific islands from Japan in fierce fighting in World War II, they have been administered by the United States.

Now, under the watchful eye of the U.N., the U.S. is negotiating the islands' eventual status when the trust runs out in 1981.

The idea of putting a superport in one of Palau's many natural deep-water harbour sites originated not in Palau itself but with a fast-talking, jet-set American businessman, Robert Panero. The basic logic was simple.

For years Japan's oil supplies

Micronesia's proposed superport: Development paradise or environmental hell?

had come largely by tanker from the Arab Gulf through the Strait of Malacca. But Malacca is narrow, shallow and dotted with dangerous shoals; it cannot safely take tankers much above 200,000 tons; so the bigger, more economical tankers glide through the more easterly Lombok Strait—passing not far from Palau.

Japan, however, has few deep water ports capable of accommodating these supertankers. In addition, it is faced with a new requirement: It has agreed along with Western nations to build up a strategic stockpile of 90 days' supply of oil by 1980.

Locating new port facilities and storage tanks on the overcrowded, polluted Japanese mainland could be politically embarrassing and awkward.

Hence, in the Panero plan, the role of Palau. At a cost of some \$300 million, a superport would be built there by an international consortium. Seagoing giants from Iran would discharge their mighty cargoes of oil into reef-based tanks. Smaller tankers, capable of entering even Japan's shallow ports, would trans-ship the vital fluid northward.

In time a good proportion of Japan's strategic reserve could be stashed away on Palau's broad-backed reefs. The initial investment, and instant oil supplies, would likely trigger second-stage development of energy-intensive and capital-intensive industry such as oil refineries and petrochemicals.

The eventual multibillion-dollar investment would lie secure within the military defense perimeter of the U.S., which, though it is withdrawing from the Asian mainland, appears to have ended its withdrawal at the Micronesian Islands, including Guam.

For Japan it would mean a new, economical oil supply line. By making a direct government-to-government deal with Iran, the major

oil companies could probably be cut out. Pollution and other environmental problems would be exported far from Japan's own shores. Its international oil storage commitments would be at least partially fulfilled.

For the Iranians it would mean an assured outlet for their oil through the 1980s, when an oil surplus is expected to arise. For the Palauans it would mean unheard-of wealth, rapid development beyond any islander's remotest dreams.

If Palau gets the superport, said Mr. Panero in a telephone interview, "you turn it into a Kuwait, and they all go off to Monte Carlo."

Whether this, in fact, the Palauans' great aim is a moot point. Indeed whether the majority of islanders understand the environmental and cultural costs of being suddenly yanked into the 20th century also is an open question.

Since 1974 Mr. Panero has worked rapidly, but also quietly. A series of studies have been undertaken by such companies as the Bechtel Corporation of San Francisco, a French group of consulting engineers, Japan's big Nisho-Iwai Company, the Industrial Bank of Japan and the Mitre Corporation.

According to Mr. Panero, a joint Japanese-Iranian memorandum has been drawn up, under which Iran says it will guarantee the project's oil supplies. The Japanese government, he says, is deeply interested in the plan.

On April 30 the government of the Micronesian Trust Territory entered into an agreement with Nisho-Iwai and the Industrial Bank of Japan, clearing the way for a full \$3-million to \$5-million feasibility study.

But not too much of this research and other material so far ap-

pears to be filtering back to the ordinary Palauan on the beach. Some, but not all of the reports have been made available to Palauan legislators and businessmen.

And the feasibility agreement has a clause enabling at least part of the final report to be kept secret—though not the environmental aspects, say the Panero people.

What the islanders themselves think, however, is disputed. According to one U.S. official, "The Palauans see diamonds in the sky—a rich fallout for the top leadership."

On the other hand Palau's "Ibedul" (high chief) Yutaka Gibbons says, "With few exceptions the entire population is against the project." The young Ibedul, who once served in the U.S. armed forces, is leading a grass-roots campaign against the superport. Working in the same direction are a variety of environmentalists.

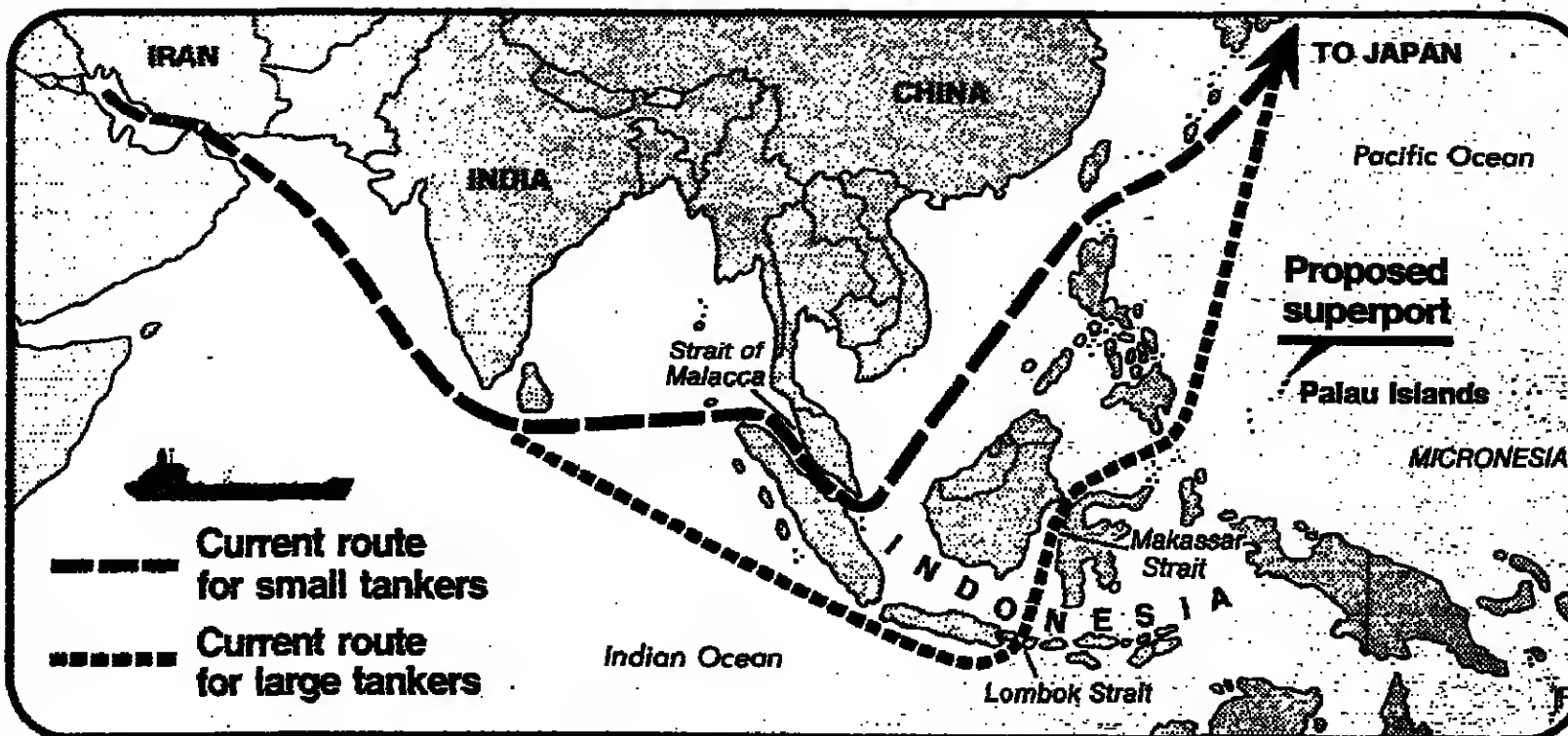
The position of American officials in the Interior Department (which is responsible for Micronesia) is, in the words of one, "If the people don't want it, then the United States won't approve it."

They go on to say that the U.S. has no objection to a proposed feasibility study.

The Palauan decision, however, seems likely to be made by the local legislature, whose members, many of whom are businessmen, would appear to have the most to gain from the scheme.

As for strategic considerations, Mr. Panero thinks it is essential for security reasons that the Palauans opt to remain associated in some way with the United States.

"If these fellows turn themselves into a little republic, then no one is going to put a billion dollars there," he says. "The more independent they become, the more



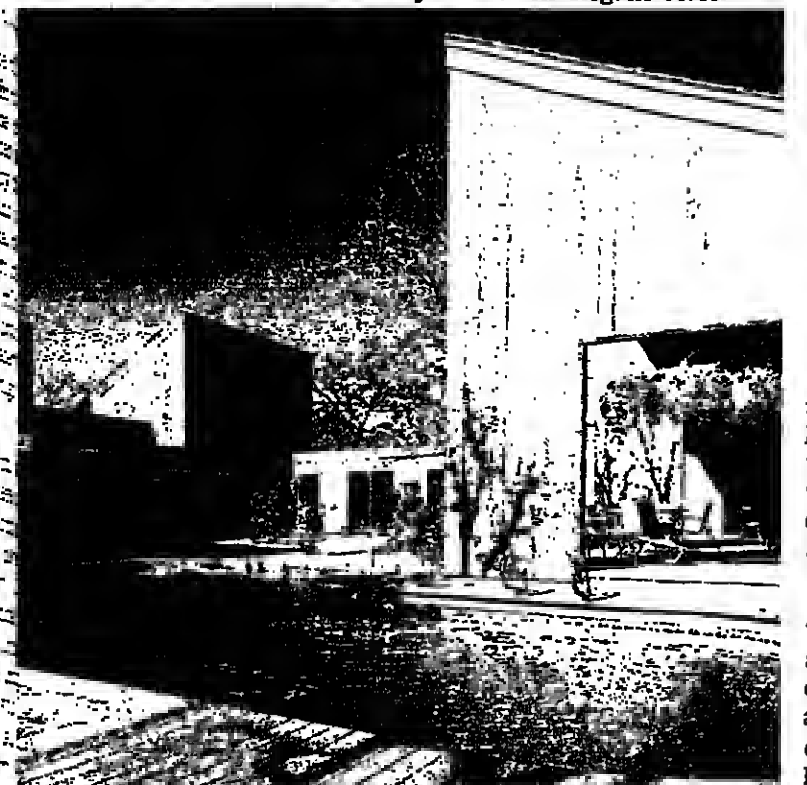
HIGH FLYING PILOT CREATES HIS OWN COSY PAD

LAS, Texas (CSM). — Jet Terry Saunders decided a few years ago that when he isn't flying the sunny skies of the continental, he'd like an acre of a firm and a house of his very own.

The two men worked together for a year to perfect the plans for Mr. Saunders' own special dream house.

For the jet pilot, this meant incorporating many of his ideas for ideal living — a sense of privacy (which means there are no windows on the street side), low maintenance costs, lots of space, an enormous stone fireplace, a pool, patio and highly practical kitchen.

Mr. Davis, being deeply involved with sculptural concepts, saw the total house as a piece of three-dimensional sculpture which must be interesting to look at from every angle and side, and in which every room must have intrinsic visual variation and appeal. This meant many planes and levels, and an airy and often elegant scale.



The Saunders' redwood deck with pool.

All-American theme dominates furniture style

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM). — early-American pieces or with all late American. They really want to live with a homey assortment of periods and pieces which blend well together, represent a wide range of interests, and perhaps various times and means of acquisition.

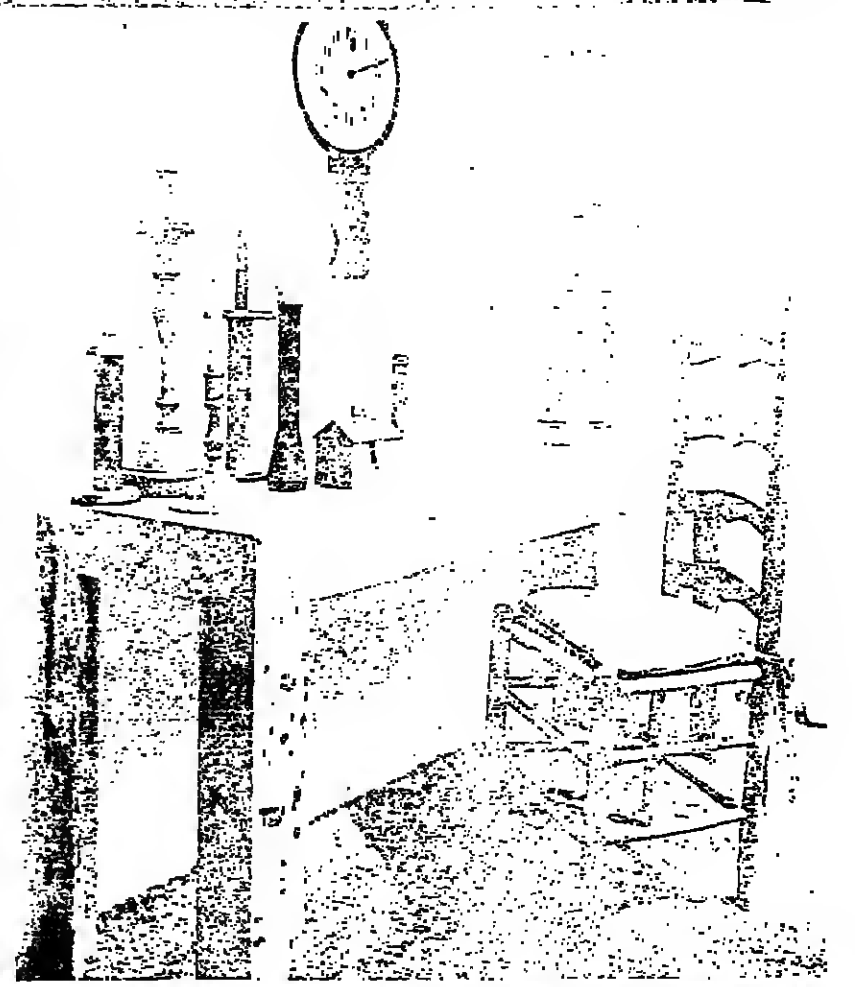
What has emerged is a unique look. The designers of the Armstrong Cork Company of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, have synthesized their version of it into a residential interior called "Interior Legacy of America."

They attempted to make it entirely appropriate to, and within the budget of, people who are now buying what builders call the "affordable home," one that ranges from \$35,000 to \$40,000 in price.

This particular decorating scheme will be displayed in model homes by a number of home builders across the United States. The theme is sufficiently all-American to "live" well in any region of the country.

The legacy theme says something about Americans. It proclaims that they prize comfort, ease of maintenance, and practically above all, they want these qualities established in their homes with both beauty and charm.

They don't want to live with all



Spool candleholders, ladder-back chair and wormy chestnut table denote American legacies.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF

© 1976 The Chicago Tribune

Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠Q87542 ♠36 ♠A103 ♠94
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
Pass Pass 1♠ 1♠
2♠ ?
What do you bid now?

Q.2—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠A8742 ♠95 ♠10952 ♠73
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
4♥ Dble. Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.3—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠72 ♠A873 ♠J75 ♠A1062
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1♠ Pass 1♥ Pass
2♠ Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AK109 ♠AQJ95 ♠9852
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1♥ 2♠ Dble. Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.5—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠AQ ♠A7 ♠AK8753 ♠QJ5
The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East
1♠ 2♠ Pass Pass
Dble. Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AJ83 ♠96 ♠KJ4 ♠AJ872
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1♠ 2♠ Pass Pass
Dble. Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.7—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AQ6 ♠KQJ83 ♠7 ♠KQ62
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1♠ Dble. Pass 1♥
Dble. ?
What action do you take?

Q.8—As South, vulnerable with 80 on score, you hold:
♠KJ10652 ♠K85 ♠94 ♠K10
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1♥ 3♠ 3♠ Pass
4♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Look for answers on Monday.
(Double your winnings: double your skill with these tips on the right way to use DOUBLES for penalty and for takeout. For a copy, send \$1.50 to "Goren-Doubles," c/o this newspaper, P.O. Box 259, Norwood, N.J. 07648. Make checks payable to NEWSPAPERBOOKS.I

TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURES

MOVIE OF THE WEEK :
THE GRISSOM GANG
Cast : Tony Musante,
Kim Darby

Members of the Grissom gang kidnap rich girl and keep her in confinement for more than four months, during which she is courted and harassed at the same time.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME
WHITE IMAGE
A half-hour colour documentary about the nursing profession in Jordan.

LAUGHS FROM EUROPE

ENGLAND
Lewis

"Don't worry, lad — there's ten minutes to go yet. We'll get you to the church on time."

OUT AND ABOUT

La Terrasse
Shmeisani — Tel. 62831 —
Open lunch and dinner.
Dramatic view of Amman.
French and International
Cuisine. Fully air-conditioned.
Kindly book your table.

POUROZ

Third Circle, Jebel Amman,
next to the British Embassy.
Restaurant, Cafeteria, Snack
Bar. Open daily for breakfast,
lunch and dinner.
Specialty Pizza & Hamburger.

CHINESE RESTAURANT

First Circle, Jebel Amman
near Ahliyah School or
CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily
from noon to 3.30 p.m. and
7.00 p.m. to mid-night.
Also take away service —
order by phone.

THE DIPLOMAT

First Circle, Jebel Amman.
Tel. 25592. Open from 7
a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant,
coffee-shop, snack bar, patisserie,
Oriental and European specialties.

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GEEBI
CLATH
VACTAR
RANLEY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answer Monday)

Yesterday's Jumble: **APART SAVOR UNTRUE ENTIRE**
Answers: "Dad, I can see right through you!" — **TRANSPARENT**

CINEMA RAINBOW

Presents the great film
The Taking of Pelham One Two Three
starring
Walter Matthau
Martin Balsam

3.30 — 7 — 9

FARM SHOP

New Quick Meal Restaurant
Jebel Weibdeh — Hama Circle
TEL. 30648

- Fresh Meat
- Proper Beef Cuts
- Proper Lamb Cuts
- Fresh Eggs

ALL PATENTED — PRODUCED AT OUR FARMS

QUICK MEAL

BROASTED CHICKEN

FINE RESTAURANTS & TAKE AWAY SERVICE. VISIT OR CALL ONE OF OUR CONVENIENT OUTLETS TODAY.

Jebel Amman,
1st Circle Tel. 21083
Jebel Al Hussein
Near Cinema Al Quds Tel. 21781

Jebel Al Weibdeh
Hama Circle Tel. 30646
Zarka
Tel. 82011

Your Horoscope

By Jeane Dixon

SATURDAY, SEPT. 18
Your birthday today: Impulsive spurts of creativity mark your ventures this year. All of them diversify your career, many bring good to excellent results, and a few provoke important changes. Relationships are uneven and require constant attention. Today's natives are pleasant, find ways to work at things they enjoy, have a flair for politics and infinite curiosity.

Aries [March 21-April 19]: Let everybody else off the hook, give them a chance to sort out their projects without your kibitzing. Tackle your weekend in a business-like manner.

Taurus [April 20-May 20]: If you work today, be direct, overtake competition and tend to backlog. Friends' highly opinionated views clash with yours.

Gemini [May 21-June 20]: See where you stand with your budget and resolve to stick to normal outlays. You can trade services with others who need help or cash in on hobby interests.

Cancer [June 21-July 22]: People change their minds, or your plans turn out unfeasible under today's conditions. Work off tension and energy by working on hobbies.

Leo [July 23-Aug. 22]: What you do now has to be done openly. Any brouhaha involving neighbors can be straightened out through tact. Make it a short day.

Virgo [Aug. 23-Sept. 22]: Look at today's events in a stronger and more favorable light than yesterday's. Follow your own estimates; incoming news is incomplete or faulty.

Libra [Sept. 23-Oct. 22]: Don't pay attention to comments that are meant to provoke you. You may not like some work you must do, but do it right. Give or find a party tonight.

Scorpio [Oct. 23-Nov. 21]: Be sure of your position and what you can do. Let your impulse toward drastic actions be overtaken by intuition, if not by logic.

Sagittarius [Nov. 22-Dec. 21]: Yesterday's circumstances persist. Don't prolong negotiations further in hopes of some slight increase. Skip financial maneuvers involving friends.

Capricorn [Dec. 22-Jan. 19]: Shift attention from work and technical matters to human relations. Consider what you're doing about those you care for. Watch competition.

Aquarius [Jan. 20-Feb. 18]: Others need time to respond to your expressions. Keep everything simple for those you love. If you've time to yourself, relax.

Pisces [Feb. 19-March 20]: Almost any stimulus causes people to expect more or less than is reasonable. Bypass a risky excursion or gamble and shop within budget limits.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

1 Supporting device
5 Give way
8 Formerly called
11 Fall
12 Chemist's vessels
14 Russian stockades
16 Snipid person
17 And Latin
18 Moby Dick's pursuer
20 Sonnet
21 Gibe
23 Christmas
25 Pronoun

26 Deer track
28 Occupation
31 Presumptuous
33 Information
35 Equally
36 Wiggly
38 Sails toward the Orient
40 Unproductive
42 Distant animal
44 Truism, in chemistry
45 Novelist Loos
47 Look up to
50 Fur
52 Arid
53 King of Spain's grandmother

54 Mayday
55 War
DOWN

1 Herb
2 Understanding between nations
3 Situation
4 Crest
5 Obi
6 Morindin dye
7 Okra
8 Oil of orange blossoms
9 Electric rod
10 Bondman
11 Serve
12 Nobleman
13 Poker stake
14 Small draught
15 Town near Padua
16 Lohengrin's wife
17 Variety of chalcidony
18 Unassumed
19 Curve
20 Part of the eye
21 Make one's way
22 Lounges
23 Fence steps
24 Meet defiantly
25 Later
26 Lugs
27 Palm lily
28 Gull
29 Adjective suffix
30 Daybreak comb form

Put time 25 min AP Newsfeatures 9 18

Joint unit to deal with latest Iraqi-Iranian border incident

BAHRAIN, Sept. 17 (AP) — Kuwaiti officials announced today on playing down the latest Iraqi-Iranian border incident, saying the problem was not serious and the problem was not serious.

The Kuwaiti Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Ahmad Al-Husseini, told the Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Qabas that he hoped the latest border incident would be dealt with successfully by a joint military committee.

This committee had settled several previous border incidents.

He said the committee had been set up to deal with the problem of the border between Iraq and Iran.

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U.S. to recover F-14 fighter lost in NATO manoeuvre

LONDON, Sept. 17 (APF) — The United States Navy is considering whether it can raise a super-sonic F-14 Tomcat fighter from the bottom of the North Sea, following reports that Soviet vessels were patrolling the region where the aircraft plunged overboard during a NATO exercise.

A U.S. Navy spokesman in London said that "an investigation is underway on the feasibility of recovering the aircraft." He refused to say whether the aircraft was recovered or not.

The spokesman indicated the recovery operation involved a number of technical difficulties.

A Navy spokesman in Washington stated, however, that the recovery operation did not involve any major difficulties, and that the variable "swing" wing Tomcat, which can reach two and a half times the speed of sound, was lying in about 300 metres of water.

At NATO headquarters in Brussels, an American naval information officer confirmed that Soviet vessels were in the area where the Tomcat went down, and added that four Soviet tankers had been spotted close to observation vessels watching NATO's "Teamwork 76" naval exercises about 160 kms off the Norwegian coast.

The presence of refuelling tankers would indicate that the Soviet Navy intended to maintain its watch over the manoeuvres until they ended on Sept. 23, the spokesman said. The Soviet Union earlier declined an invitation from NATO to send official observers.

The Phoenix radar missile, which is the most sophisticated and costly U.S. air weapon and the only one capable of bringing down the speed Russian MIG-23.

The F-14 is capable of firing directing to a target up to 100 kms.

Each of the missiles, which has a range of 160 kms, costs \$500,000.

The Soviet Union, which the United States in complicity, would benefit greatly if it could learn the secrets.

Thousands strike throughout Turkey

ANKARA, Sept. 17 (Agence France Press) — Thousands of leftwing workers staged strikes today in Turkey, disrupting factory work and causing chaos in the capital.

The strikes were part of a campaign to demand better working conditions and higher wages.

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EXCHANGING VIEWS — Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal meets at the White House Oval Office with President Ford Friday. (AP wirephoto).

Rush on D. mark puts new strains on European snake

FRANKFURT, Sept. 17 (R) — A rush to buy marks today pushed the West German currency to active trading on foreign exchange markets, imposing new strains on the European joint float.

Dealers in London said the West German Central Bank had to sell substantial amounts of marks for all float currencies except the Dutch guilder, to keep the mark inside the system.

In Brussels, the Belgian National Bank intervened to support the Belgian franc.

The Belgian, Norwegian, Swedish and Danish currencies all hit their officially prescribed floor rates.

The Swedish crown was under more pressure than the rest because of uncertainties before the general election on Sunday.

London dealers said the heavy demand for marks persisted throughout the morning but eased around midday as banks began to close their books in preparation for the weekend.

At Frankfurt's early afternoon official fixing, when leading bankers set nominal rates for the day, the dollar was quoted at 2.4792 marks — down from 2.4907 at the same stage of trading yesterday, but slightly higher than its 14-month low of 2.4762 during the morning.

Sterling fell briefly to its lowest-ever 4.2975 marks at one stage, but moved up slightly at the fix to 4.303.

The House of Representatives today formally reopened investigations into the murders of President John Kennedy and black civil rights leader Martin Luther King.

The House approved by 280 votes to 65 a resolution setting up a 12-member investigative committee.

Virginia Democratic Congressman Thomas Downing, who has spent 15 months trying to have the committee created, will head the panel until the end of the year. He is retiring in January and a new chairman will then be appointed.

The new inquiry has been sought because of growing disquiet that all leads to both assassinations were not followed up in earlier investigations. In its inquiries into U.S. intelligence agencies, Congress uncovered information that was not available to the original investigators of Mr. Kennedy's murder.

President Kennedy was shot in Dallas, Texas, on Nov. 22, 1963. A special presidential commission headed by the late Supreme Court Justice Earl Warren concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the killing.

Dr. King was shot dead in April 1968, as he stood on a hotel balcony in Memphis, Tennessee. James Earl Ray, who was captured in England a year later, is serving a life prison sentence for the killing.

The special committee will have broad powers, including a large staff and the authority to compel witnesses to testify under subpoena.

It will have an initial \$250,000 until January to set up the staff and make arrangements for the investigation, which is expected to get under way properly some time early next year.

Political commentators' cancellation was to avoid butting to the "national mood" called for the same day, key's "Disk" labour fed to protest against plans to state security courts.

U.N. report: Coal as energy source still has big role to play

GENEVA, Sept. 17 (R) — Coal will have to play a very important role in industry until the end of the century and perhaps beyond despite its many drawbacks and the high cost of mining, a United Nations report said yesterday.

The report by the Secretariat of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe said the rate of increase in costs needed to generate one kilowatt of power in nuclear power stations was very much higher than that of conventional heat generating plants.

According to the report world coal production rose to a record level last year, climbing 4.7 per cent over the 1974 figure to 2,397.6 million tonnes although consumption declined in Western Europe because of the economic recession.

It said governments realised the important future of coal, but because of a temporary surplus of supplies due to economic factors and energy-saving measures, they had done less to develop and strengthen the coal industry than they might have done.

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